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North America have been regarded mainly as a struggle between France and England, and as confined to the Canadian border. When we vision the conflict through the authors' speculum, it becomes convincingly evident that there was an Anglo-Spanish and a Franco-Spanish, as well as a Franco-English struggle for the continent, not to mention the ambitious efforts of Dutch, Swedes, Russians, and Danes.

The writer of this brief review has used the volume as a class manual since its first appearance, and he wishes to go on record with the statement that this is the only text-book that he has found eminently satisfactory. Apart from the text the readings set at the end of each chapter are a genuine contribution to historical science, and as these include, or suggest, an extensive bibliography, the necessity for personal research is minimized enormously.

The authors are known as eminent masters in the domain of history and this volume is without doubt the ripened fruit of vast experience in dealing with undergraduates and academics.

There are a few minor blemishes in the work-slips of the pen possibly—which will doubtless be removed in the next edition. For example, on page 61, is found the statement, that "a Jesuit, Abbé Laval, was appointed vicar-apostolic and Bishop of Petrea *in partibus*." Bishop Laval had been educated by the Jesuits, but was a secular priest, affiliated to *Les Missions Etrangères*, of Paris. Again on page 101, we read: "In 1690, a Sulpician mission was established at Cahokia." The mission at Cahokia was established by priests of the Seminary of Quebec, who were not Sulpicans. These, of course, are unimportant details which will receive the necessary correction.

It is gratifying to know that this excellent volume has met with the success it deserves. The writer has first hand knowledge to the effect that it is now used as a text-book in more than a hundred colleges and universities.

P. W. B.

Four Lectures on Practical Aspects of the Council of Trcnt. By Frederick Joseph Kinsman. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1921. Pp. 64.

These lectures were delivered at St. Mary's Seminary, Bal-

timore. Dr. Kinsman is not concerned with the Council of Trent as a whole but with its practical aspects. Seminary students as well as educated Catholics may find in it an antidote to the many legends which have been for many the only source of knowledge of this Council. Friar Sarpi of Venice was the chief offender in this respect. Mr. Andrew D. White told us in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January and February, 1904, that Paolo Sarpi fought the most bitter fight for humanity against the Papacy. As a man he was greater than Machiavelli and Galileo; he threw a bright light into the most important general Council of the Church and revealed to Christendom the methods that there prevailed.

Sarpi was a bitter and unscrupulous partisan, a protagonist of the theory of the absorption of the Church by the State. Ranke views Sarpi with distrust and his statement that the Venetian friar does not adhere to the facts as he finds them should be warning enough not to take him as a guide through the mazes of the Council of Trent.

We have a contemporary authority in Pallavacini. The Gorres Society of Germany is collecting the complete series of documents relating to the Council of Trent.

Dr. Kinsman shows the far-reaching results of the Tridentine deliberations. It brought into high relief the nature and tendencies of the work of Luther and his auxiliaries. Its statements of Catholic doctrine were clear and definite and its influence as a reforming council was shown by the extirpation of abuses and scandals. A great Council this of Trent, and Dr. Kinsman's work may impel the student to go further afield in search of more proof of its service to the Church.

W. F.

Life and Times of Stevens Thomas Mason, the Boy Governor of Michigan, (1811-1843). By the late Lawton T. Hemans of the Michigan Historical Commission, (prepared for publication by his wife). Lansing. 1920.

Lawton T. Hemans knew the history of early Michigan in a most minute way as his little chronicle of the State and his contributions to the local historical society will demonstrate. This